236. The Mysore High Court Act, 1884, was further amended (Mysore Act No. XXXV of 1951). A proviso to Section 15 of the said Act was added according to which second appeals arising out of any suit or proceedings, the amount of value of the subject matter of which does not exceed Rs. 3,000, shall be heard and disposed of by any Judge of the High Court sitting alone and any such Judge may, if he is satisfied that a substantial question of law is involved in the case, refer such second appeal to a Bench of Judges for disposal. This facilitated the disposal of second appeals to an appreciable extent.

(vi) Prisons.

237. The Central Jail, Bangalore, the Jail at Mysore, the seven District Lock-ups at Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug continued to function during the year.

238. During the year, 5,799 prisoners were newly admitted into the jails, 5,645 were discharged from all causes and 1,089 remained at the end of the year.

239. The average number during the year was 1,033 against 932 in the previous year.

240. Out of 3,532 convicts directly admitted into the jails, 2,519 were Hindus, 905 were Mohammedans, 68 Christians and 40 all other classes.

241. The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 152, between 16 and 40—2,027, between 40 and 60—1,198 and above 60—155.

242. The number of literate and illiterate prisoners were 868 and 2,664 respectively.

243. The total number of male convicts, directly admitted was 3,343 and of these, 43 were Government and Municipal servants, 386 were professional persons, 342 were in personal services, 579 were agriculturists, 183 were engaged in commerce and trade, 56 were employed in arts and crafts and 1,754 in other miscellaneous occupations. Occupation.

244. Out of 189 women convicts, 141 were married 9 unmarried, 9 widows and 5 were prostitutes. Civil condition of women prisoners.

245. The number of offences recorded in the jails was 231 against 224 in the previous year.

246. No one was awarded corporal punishment during the year.

PROTECTION

247. Excluding the outlay on repairs, the gross expenditure in the jails for the year was Rs. 3,62,421 against Rs. 3,68,276 during the previous year. The average cost per head for the year for the maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 351 against Rs. 328 in the previous year.

(ii) Lock-ups.

248. At the beginning of the year there were 466 prisoners of all classes. During the year, 7,879 were newly admitted, 7,843 were discharged from all causes and 502 remained at the close of the year. The average number for the year was 421·25 as against 582·06 for the previous year.

249. Out of 3,784 admitted, 2,438 were Hindus, 560 Mohammedans, 177 Christians, 609 Buddhists and other classes.

250. There were 138 prisoners under 15 years of age, 2,881 between 16 and 40, 720 between 40 and 60 and 39 above 60 years.

Civil condition of women.

251. Out of 278 women convicts, 208 were married, 20 unmarried and 50 widows.

252. The gross expenditure in the lock-ups for the year was Rs. 2,09,855 as against Rs. 1,45,312 in the previous year. The average cost per head for the year for the maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 498 as against 250 in the previous year.

Education.

253. The two schools, Kannada and Urdu, continued to work in the Central Jail, Bangalore. The curriculum prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction for the primary schools was followed.

Religious and moral instructions.

254. The religious ministers of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instruction to the prisoners. A Library containing books on religious and moral subjects is attached in each of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore for the use of the prisoners.

255. Dr. G. Reckless, United Nations Expert in Criminology, visited the Mysore Jail on 11th November 1951 and held a joint meeting of both the Police and Jail officials.

256. Action was being taken to instal the Garabo Spinning Plant received in the Central Jail, Bangalore, with a view to improving the Jail Industries. A scheme was